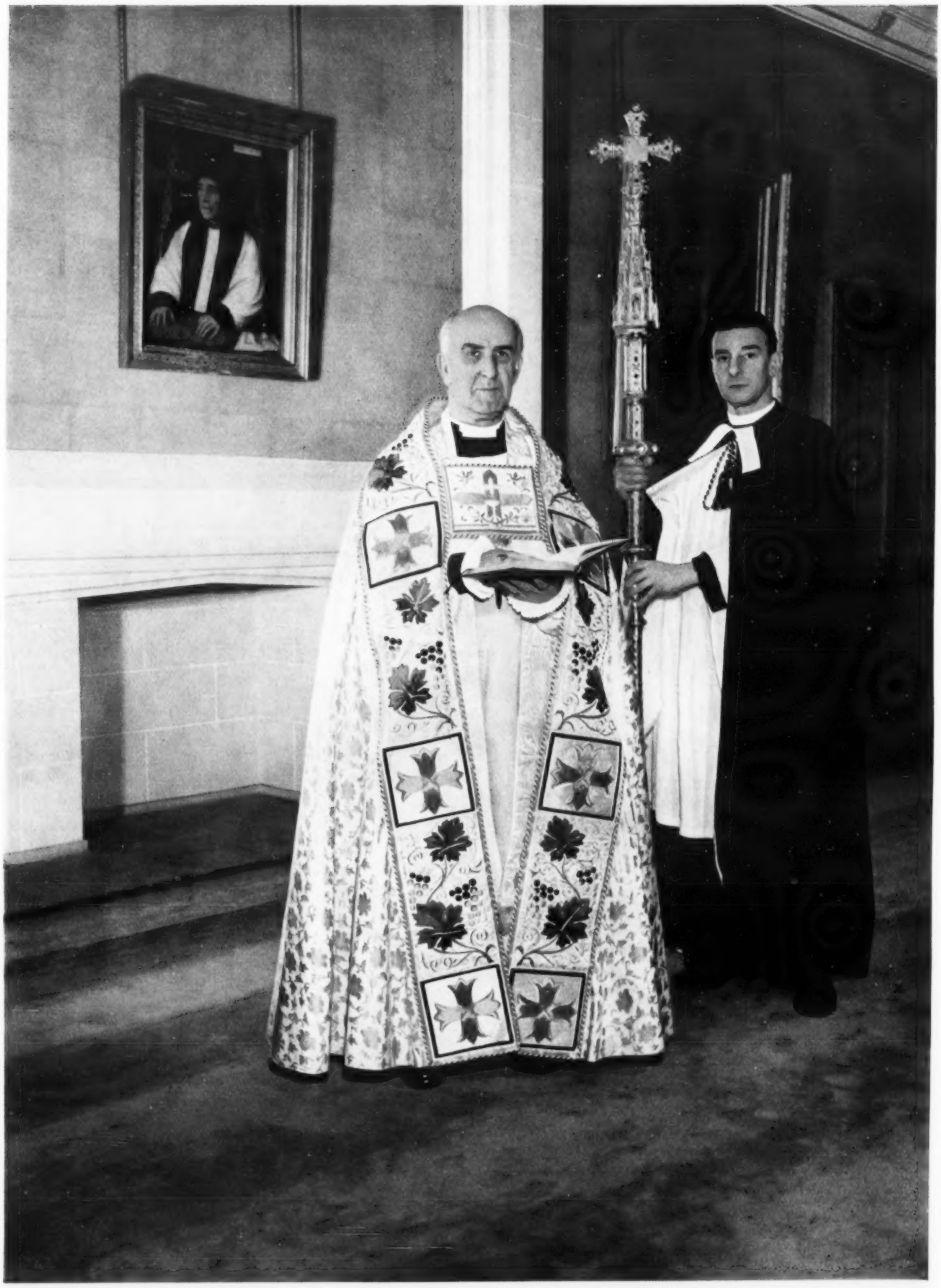


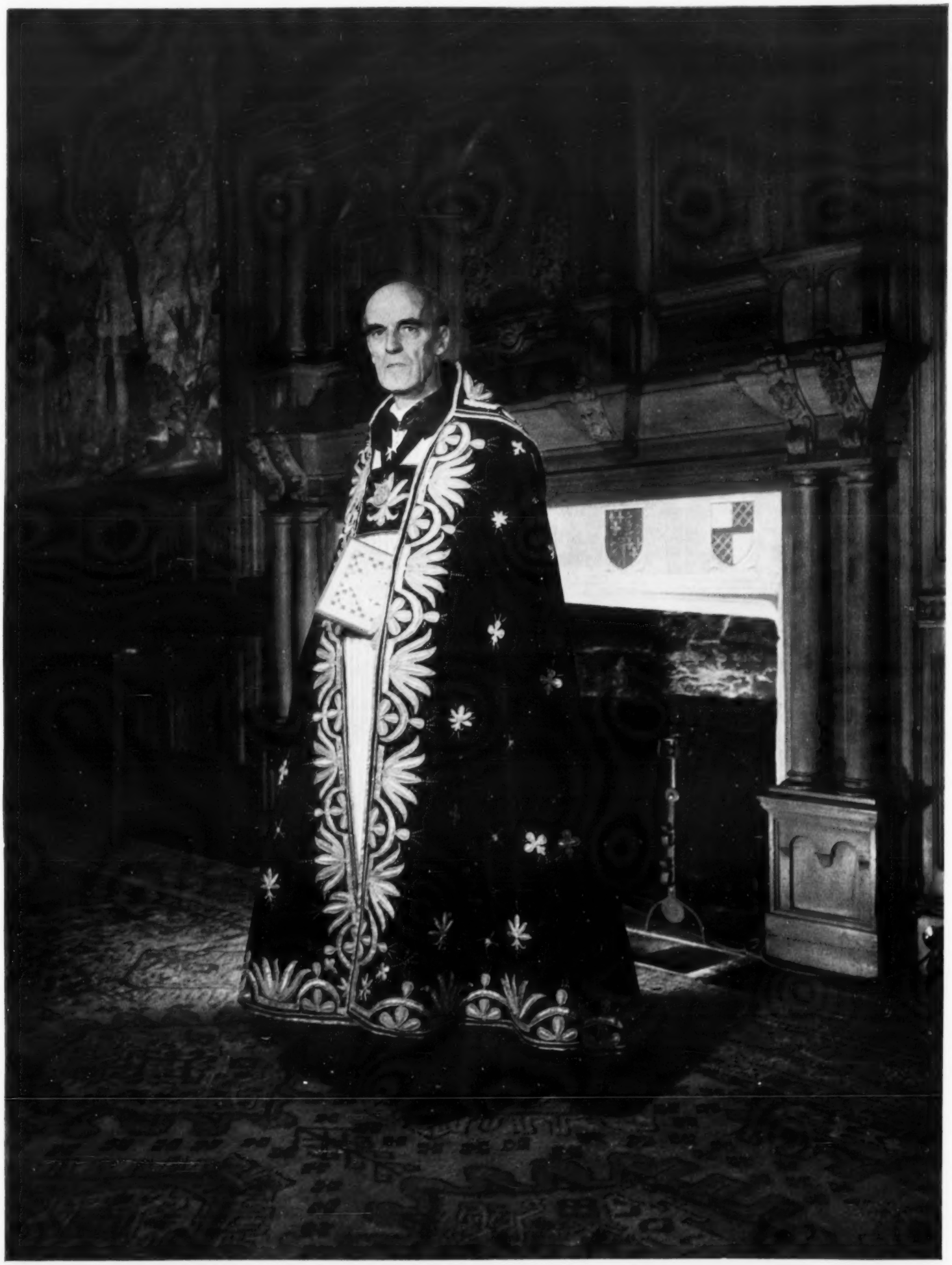
VESTED IN THE JAPANESE COPE, WITH THE PRIMATIAL CROSS HELD BESIDE HIM: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, WHO WILL CROWN THE QUEEN ON JUNE 2.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Dr. G. F. F. Fisher, Primate of All England, is shown wearing the Japanese cope, made of Japanese silks by craftsmen of the brotherhood of St. Andrew in Japan, and presented by the Presiding Bishop of the Japanese Province of the Anglican Communion to the Archbishop, in appreciation of the opportunity accorded to the three Japanese bishops to participate in the Lambeth Conference of 1948. The Primatial Cross was presented to Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1883-1896, upon his translation from the see of Truro to Canterbury. It bears two tiers of statuettes, the lower representing SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Peter and Paul, and the upper SS. Augustine, Virgilius of Arles, Theodore, Hugh, Piran and Petroch, who are saints connected with the Sees of Canterbury, Lincoln and Truro. In the original cross (designed by Bodley and Garner, of Gray's Inn Square and made by Hardman, of Birmingham) have been set the three opals presented to Dr. Fisher by the Diocese of Sydney, and the three sapphires from the State Collection of Brisbane presented to him by the Premier of Queensland on behalf of his Government to commemorate the Archbishop's Australian tour of 1950.

"KING GEORGE VI. DINES IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MESS, DECEMBER 7, 1950": THE RECORD OF A HISTORIC OCCASION—THE FIRST TIME THAT A REIGNING MONARCH HAS DINED IN THE MESS AT WOOLWICH.

THE evening of December 7, 1950 (in the words of the Master Gunner, Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke), added a memorable page to the history of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, since it was the first occasion when a King and Colonel-in-Chief dined with the Regiment after coming to the Throne. The first Artillery Mess was established towards the end of the eighteenth century, but the actual room of the Mess which appears in this picture dates from 1803. It could seat only 134, and when it was learned that King George VI. had accepted the Master Gunner's invitation it was decided that the outside guests should be limited to three (excluding the King's Equerry)—the C.I.G.S. (then Sir William Slim, who was, however, abroad at the time), the G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command (then General Sir Gerald Templer) and the G.O.C., London District (Major-General J. A. Gascoigne); that it was impossible to include any Territorial Army Officers or Artillery Officers of the Dominions or Colonies; and that 80 per cent. of the vacancies should go to regular serving officers of all ranks and 20 per cent. to regular retired officers; and that the majority of the seats should be allotted by ballot and selection. All branches of the Regiment were represented, and also all commissioned ranks. At the top of the ladder there were two Field Marshals, and at the bottom three Second-Lieutenants. The intervening ranks were represented by 4 Generals, 7 Lieutenant-Generals, 19 Major-Generals, 27 Brigadiers, 6 Colonels, 14 Lieutenant-Colonels, 25 Majors, 15 Captains and 7 Lieutenants. On the arrival of the Royal car by way of Artillery Place, the Royal Standard was broken on the flagstaff, where it was illuminated by searchlights and remained flying throughout the evening. Trumpeters in the full dress of the Royal Horse Artillery sounded the Mess Call; and the dinner was served at three tables at right angles to the top table, as shown in the picture, by the "White" waiters in the traditional livery of the Mess and W.R.A.C. assistants in blue and red livery. The band played music throughout the meal. After dinner the table-cloths were whisked faultlessly from the tables in the traditional style, the port was circulated and, in accordance with tradition, the chandeliers were switched on for the Royal Toast. They were switched on again at the King's request for his Majesty's Address, at the end of which he proposed the health of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which was drunk with great cheering. After this came the Master Gunner's Speech, in which Lord Alanbrooke (in his own words) acted as mouthpiece of the Royal Regiment and voiced its sentiments, reactions and opinions. Following dinner the late King spent some time in the Ante-Room, chatting with officers as they were presented to him. It was later learned that the King during the evening expressed the wish that his title should be changed from "Colonel-in-Chief" to "Captain-General" of the Regiment, and this new title was duly promulgated on January 26, 1951.

Reproduced from the painting by Terence Cuneo, which now hangs in the Front Hall of the Royal Artillery Mess at Woolwich; by courtesy of the Officers, Royal Artillery.



WEARING THE COPE MADE FOR THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II., IN WHICH HE WILL BE VESTED ON JUNE 2 AT THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II.: THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have succeeded to the ancient rights and privileges of the Abbot and Brethren of the pre-Reformation Convent; and to the Dean of Westminster, in particular, falls the responsibility of assisting the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Coronation of British Sovereigns, more especially at the Unction, the Investiture, the Crowning, and the Administration of the Holy Communion. Our fine portrait of the Very Rev. Dr. Alan Campbell Don, the Dean of Westminster, shows him wearing the historic cope which was made for the Coronation of Charles II. on April 23, 1661; and it is understood that on June 2, 1953, when he officiates at the Coronation of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II., at Westminster, he will be vested in it. Dr. A. C. Don, Dean of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, has been Dean of Westminster since 1946. He was born in 1885, and educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was at Cuddesdon College 1911-12 and was ordained to the priesthood in 1913. He was Chaplain and Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1931-41, Chaplain to the King, 1934-46, and Chaplain to the Speaker, House of Commons, 1936-46.